

140681  
00000008



SUMMIT NATIONAL SUPERFUND SITE  
DEERFIELD, OHIO

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY  
EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

## **I. RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY OVERVIEW**

In accordance with CERCLA Section 117, a public comment period was held in February and March of 1988 to allow interested parties to comment on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Feasibility Study (FS) and Proposed Plan for a remedy at the Summit National site. At a February 29 public meeting in Deerfield, Ohio, U.S. EPA presented the Proposed Plan for the Summit National Superfund site, and answered questions and accepted comments from the public. A Record of Decision (ROD) documenting U.S. EPA's chosen site remedy was signed in June 1988 by the Region V Administrator, Valdas V. Adamkus. Following the signing of the ROD, U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA entered into negotiations with the Potentially Responsible Parties to implement the cleanup action defined in the ROD. These negotiations resulted in the signing of a Consent Decree outlining the remedial action which will be implemented to clean up the Summit National Superfund site. This Consent Decree was signed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, and the parties potentially responsible for the contamination at the site.

The negotiations resulting in the Consent Decree also resulted in some changes to the initial ROD signed in 1988. Under Section 117 of CERCLA of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, U.S. EPA is required to publish an explanation of the significant differences between the 1990 proposed remedial action and the 1988 ROD. Under Department of Justice regulations, notice of the Consent Decree was published in the Federal Register and public comments regarding the decree were also received.

The public was notified of this Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) and the public comment period on these differences in a newspaper advertisement published in the Ravenna Record-Courier on July 16, 1990. A fact sheet was mailed to site mailing list summarizing the significant differences and a public meeting was held in Deerfield on August 1, 1990. Public comments were received by U.S. EPA at the public meeting and in writing from July 16 to August 17, 1990. These comments are contained in Appendix A of this document. The purpose of this Responsiveness Summary is to document the comments received and to provide U.S. EPA's responses to these comments. All comments summarized in this document were considered in U.S. EPA's final decision for the Amended Record of Decision at the Summit National site.

## **II. BACKGROUND ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Appendix B contains a summary listing of the community relations activities sponsored by the U.S. EPA for the Summit National Superfund site. The following is additional information regarding the community's interest and participation in site events.

The Summit National site is a former liquid waste disposal facility located on an abandoned coal strip mine at the intersection of Ohio Route 225 and U.S. Route 224 in Deerfield, Ohio. The site is 20 miles west of Youngstown and 45 miles southeast of Cleveland. The 11.5 acre fenced site contains two ponds, an inactive incinerator, and several

vacant buildings. Immediately surrounding the site are several rural residences, two landfills, light industries, and farmland.

Community concern about the site dates back to 1973, when residents concerned about air pollution from Summit's incinerator contacted the local Ohio EPA office. Resident concern increased throughout the next five years, and in December, 1978, a community organization called Concerned Citizens of Deerfield (CCD) held its first public meeting. CCD collected donations from all interested parties and hired an attorney to begin the legal action necessary to request that Summit be closed.

In that same year, the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) joined CCD's efforts when its chief engineer became concerned about potential contamination of the MVSD-owned Berlin Reservoir, the main source of drinking water for the Deerfield area. MVSD was successful in gaining the attention of a number of state legislators, and in August, 1979, CCD, MVSD, Ohio EPA, the Ohio Attorney General's office, and the area's state representative brought a large group of state legislators to tour both the site and the Berlin Reservoir. Shortly thereafter, the Ohio State Assembly allocated the funds necessary to carry out emergency cleanup actions.

Since the 1980 site action, the community surrounding the site has maintained a consistently high level of interest in the site. CCD has dismantled, and its key players have reorganized into a community group called Residents Against Garbage Environments (RAGE). RAGE has been extremely effective in bringing the site to the attention of the media and in mobilizing the community to actively participate in the entire RI/FS process.

U.S. EPA conducted the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, and in February, 1988, recommended a cleanup alternative and presented it to the general public in a fact sheet. A public meeting was held in Deerfield, Ohio that year and public comments on the proposed plan and feasibility study were accepted by U.S. EPA at the meeting and in writing. In June, 1988, EPA Region V Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus signed a ROD specifying the remedial action to be implemented at the site.

U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA's negotiations with the PRPs resulted in the signing of a Consent Decree and significant changes to the 1988 Record of Decision. (See Section I). Oral comments were accepted at the public meeting. U.S. EPA also received several written comments in the form of letters from the community (See Appendix A).

### **III. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND EPA RESPONSES**

The comments in the Responsiveness Summary are paraphrased in order to effectively summarize them in this document. The reader is referred to the full transcript of public meeting comments and written comments received by U.S. EPA contained in Appendix A for further information.

1. Will the trench system and extraction wells impact the well water or water table?

Since the trenching system and extraction wells have not been designed, their effects on the groundwater table or any specific well cannot be determined at the present time. The depth of the local wells would also factor in determining the impacts on the wells from the groundwater extraction system. The feasibility study indicates that the effects of the groundwater extraction system must be further addressed with pump tests before detailed design and implementation of the selected groundwater remediation alternative.

2. Where will the east drainage ditch be located?

During the design phase of the remedial action, the plans for the surface water drainage facilities will be finalized. It now appears that the south ditch will be relocated further south. Presently, there are not any plans to reroute the east ditch.

3. How much water will flow in the east ditch? If the east ditch is located in the Ringers' front yard, will the existing six-inch drain pipe in their front yard continue to overflow?

During the design phase of the remedial action, the drainage pattern for the site and the surrounding area will be evaluated in detail and designed to ensure that there is adequate drainage for all of the areas surrounding the site.

4. How can U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA be sure the water will be treated properly? How often will the wastewater be tested?

A complete water treatment plant will be constructed as described in Appendix D of the Statement of Work. The discharge from the water

treatment plant will meet State effluent discharge requirements. A schedule for testing the water can be found in the Statement of Work.

**5. How soon will the cleanup of the site begin?**

After the Record of Decision is amended, the Consent Decree will be entered by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The design of the remedial action will begin and require approximately one year. After the design is completed and approved by the federal and state EPA, construction of the remedial action will begin. The estimated time required to remediate the upper groundwater aquifer is 30 years and the estimated time required to remediate the intermediate aquifer is 5 to 10 years.

**6. How often will the residential well water and soil in the surrounding area be tested?**

The residential well water will be monitored during implementation of the remedial action. The State of Ohio will also monitor the residential wells. The monitoring frequency has not been established, but will be determined by site conditions. The soil in the area around the site will not be tested again unless an unusual event such as flooding occurs.

**7. How will citizens in and around the site be protected from exposure to airborne vapors and toxic gases from the incinerator?**

The incinerator will be equipped with air pollution control devices to destroy toxic gases and remove particulate matter. The air emissions from the incinerator will be monitored frequently to ensure the incinerator is operating properly and that all air emission requirements are met. Before contaminated materials are processed through the incinerator, a trial burn will be conducted using the incinerator to demonstrate that the equipment will perform within acceptable standards and thus protect the surrounding community from exposure.

- 8. Could the groundwater collected from the extraction facilities be treated more safely and effectively?**

The water treatment facilities will be designed to safely and effectively treat the contaminated water. The effluent discharged from the treatment facilities will be monitored frequently to ensure compliance with federal and state requirements.

- 9. Since the prevailing westerly winds are directly in line with residential housing and a State-operated reservoir, would a failure of the incinerator produce harmful effects?**

The incinerator will be closely monitored and would be shut down if any problems developed. Air monitoring will also be performed in the area around the site.

- 10. Are there any evacuation plans for the area residents?**

U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA do not routinely require that evacuation plans be developed for remedial actions involving onsite mobile incinerators. Evacuation plans may be required at the discretion of U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA, depending upon the potential risks to nearby residents from the remedial action. At the present time, a determination has not been made as to whether an evacuation plan will be required. Evacuation and other emergency plans would be closely coordinated with local regional response authorities.

- 11. How many hazardous waste incinerators are operating in the United States and in other countries?**

There are approximately 150 hazardous waste incinerators operating in the United States. The U.S. EPA does not have information concerning the number of incinerators operating in other countries.

**12. Why incinerate the wastes at all?**

Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, indicates that remedial actions in which treatment that permanently and significantly reduces the volume, toxicity, or mobility of the hazardous waste are to be preferred over remedial actions that do not involve treatment. This section of CERCLA also indicates that offsite transport and disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment should be the least favored remedial action. Consequently, alternatives that incorporate treatment technologies such as incineration are preferred over alternatives that do not incorporate treatment.

Several treatment technologies were identified as potentially applicable based on the site conditions, waste characteristics, ability to meet the objectives of the National Contingency Plan, implementability of the technology, and demonstrated performance of the technology. The treatment technologies identified as potentially applicable were screened based on their effectiveness, implementability and cost and then subjected to a detailed evaluation. Incineration was selected as the preferred treatment technology since it is a proven technology and would provide protection to public health and the environment, significantly reduce the volume, toxicity, and mobility of the contaminants, and be cost-effective.

**13. Why not transport the waste to an offsite incineration facility?**

Since substantial transportation costs would be incurred if the wastes were incinerated at an offsite facility, onsite incineration would be more cost-effective. Generally, if more than 5,000 to 10,000 cubic yards of wastes must be incinerated, it is more cost-effective to bring a mobile incinerator onsite to treat the waste.

Since approximately 27,000 cubic yards of waste will be incinerated, it is more cost-effective to incinerate the wastes onsite.

In addition, potential adverse impacts associated with offsite transport and disposal of the wastes can be avoided by onsite incineration. These adverse impacts include increased traffic and noise near the site and an increased risk of traffic accidents and spills of hazardous substances.

14. Is there an organized effort to build an incinerator at this site to replace the incinerator that was constructed in Nova, Ohio?

This incinerator would not be constructed to replace any other incinerator. It will be a mobile incinerator which will be brought to the site to burn products from this site only.

15. After completion of the site cleanup, will the incinerator remain active and incinerate hazardous wastes from other sites, including out-of-state wastes?

After completion of the onsite remedial action, the incinerator will be removed from the site.

16. Would you live next to an incinerator?

If the incinerator was cleaning up a specific hazardous waste site, was constructed using state-of-the-art technology, and was closely monitored, living near an incinerator would be acceptable.

17. What will happen to the abandoned house adjacent to the site?

The house will either be removed or demolished. The potentially responsible parties will make the necessary arrangements with the owners of the house.



18. Will U.S. EPA publish and distribute a monthly or bi-monthly newsletter to the area residents?

U.S. EPA plans to publish quarterly updates to keep area residents informed on the status of the site.

19. Are U.S. EPA testing methods for colloids and filtered samples acceptable?

U.S. EPA uses the most current analytical methods. These analytical methods are continually being revised to ensure that the sample analyses are accurate. All analytical sampling and analyses are performed in accordance with a comprehensive Quality Assurance/Quality Control plan for the site.

20. Are there any plans to monitor the health of the residents living near the site?

Because there is no known exposure of residents to the contaminants from the site, the health of the residents near the site is not being monitored. If residents near the site were exposed to contaminants at a level of concern, a monitoring plan would be implemented.

21. What will be done with the Jones Landfill that is adjacent to the Summit National site?

The Jones Landfill is in the process of being evaluated by U.S. EPA to determine whether the site meets the criteria necessary to be a Superfund site. If the landfill meets this criteria, it would be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) as a Superfund site.

22. Will the previous mining activities at the Summit National site interfere with the site cleanup?

The effects of the previous mining activities were evaluated during the RI/FS. The design of the remedial action for the site will allow

for necessary adjustments required as a result of the previous mining activities.

23. A comment was received which said, "I don't like your conceptual method of setting up your program. I like my programs cut and dried; we will do this and we will do that."

Since the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are performing the design and construction of the remedial action, they will determine the exact type of incinerator that will be used. For most of the other activities, the work plan specifies how the construction will be completed. The work plan and all of the work performed by the PRPs will be reviewed by the U.S. EPA, Ohio EPA, and the U.S. EPA's oversight contractor.

24. What will happen if the material from the BFI landfill flows into the trench that will be constructed at the Summit National site?

Because of the distance to the BFI landfill and the type of construction used for the BFI landfill, material from the BFI landfill would not migrate to the Summit National site. The BFI landfill was constructed with a liner that would preclude leakage in any significant amounts.

## **APPENDIX A**

**Comments Received During the August 1, 1990  
Public Hearing and Comment Letters Received  
Subsequent to the Public Hearing**

August 9, 1990

**RECEIVED**

AUG 10 1990

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

U.S.EPA  
Cheryl Allen  
5PA-14  
230 S Deerborn St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60604

RE: Summit National Dump, Clean up


Ms. Allen,

I have a few questions concerning the proposed clean up of the Summit National Dump in Deefield, Ohio. Hopefully you could find time to answer them.

1. How many incinerators are there operating, like the one your proposing to build, at the Summit National Dump, in the U.S.A.? Other countries?
2. Why not transport this material to one of these other Incinerator sites?
3. I am aware that you are having problems with the installation of an Incinerator in Nova, Ohio, Is this an organized effort to build an Incinerator in this area to replace what has not been built in Nova, Ohio?
4. After completion of the clean up, will this incinerator remain active incinerating other Toxic waste from other areas including Out of State Waste?
5. Would you live next to an Incinerator??

Thank You for your time and effort. Any answers on these questions would help me understand what is really trying to be done.

Sincerely Yours:

  
Richard V. Miller

RECEIVED

AUG 15 1990

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Aug 8, 1990

Dear Mr. Allen:

We live at [REDACTED] Greenfield, Ohio just about 300 ft east of the Summit National Site. We are very concerned about the cleanup and the health and safety of where we are located and the rest of the local community. First of all, listed in the summary of the 1990 proposed remedial action under the consent decree, the ground water will be extracted for treatment. My question is, will our well water or our water table be effected? Then the decree goes on to say there must be a drainage system installed along the lower portions of the east boundaries which would affect us if you route the ditch towards us.

We already put a 6" pipe through our front yard to drain the little creek that comes from the site area. When it rains hard, the 6" pipe can't handle the runoff so it overflows into our yard. Question, where will the east drainage ditch be located? How much water will be flowing, and if it is located across our front yard, how are you going to prevent the 6" pipe from overflowing into our yard? Are you going to pipe through our yard too?

At the moment, our yard and the creek coming out of the woods is uncontaminated (tested by the Ohio EPA). How can you be sure the water will be treated properly, and how often will it be tested?

I would appreciate all the questions answered, as I am worried about our property.

How soon will this cleanup project begin? How often will our well water be tested and also the soil on our property?

Thank you

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Fenger

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED

AUG 17 1990

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Ms. Allen,

I feel that incineration at the Deedfield site should not be allowed.

It is my belief that you cannot protect citizens in and around the site from exposure to air borne vapors and burned toxic gases.

The incinerator may function fine at times for specific toxins, but certainly not for all chemicals contained. It's my contention that the drain, leach, collection system has merit if monitored correctly, and that fluid gathered from this could be handled more accurately & safely.

By covering the surface you could stop excess rain water from being polluted, and concentrate the fluids leaching out into gathering points.

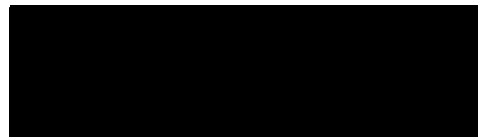
In this area the winds prevail from the west. This is directly in line with Housing and a state operated reservoir. Any failure of this incinerator could not be beneficial.

What is the EPA prepared to do if evacuation should need to occur? The Watson family was forced to relocate but they were poorly compensated.

There must be other options than Incineration. Even if it does take longer.

P.S. We have 3 daughters.  
and other family in  
Deedfield.

Thank you,  
Wm. E. Winkler



1 MS. ALLEN: Okay. We're going to take public  
2 comments now. As I stated before, they are statements not  
3 questions. You could put it as a question, but we will not  
4 be answering them directly. We will be responding to them  
5 in the response and summary. So, whoever wants to start.  
6 We'll start on this side of the room and go to the middle  
7 and then go to this side. Anyone on this side? Okay.  
8 Please state your name for the court reporter.

9 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. I would like  
10 to know what you're going to do with the abandoned house.  
11 It's an eyesore to the community, the Watson property or  
12 what used to be the Watson property.

13 MR. MARKOWITZ: We're not really supposed to  
14 answer these questions, but the quick and dirty answer  
15 is, it's going to be, it will either be moved or  
16 demolished, depending on what the settlement has been  
17 between the Watsons and the company.

18 [REDACTED]: My name is [REDACTED]. I would  
19 just like to make a comment. I think the questions here  
20 tonight could be answered very easily if you could determine  
21 a certain radius within the site, say about five or eight or  
22 ten miles, and take a listing of all the people who live in  
23 that area and send out either a monthly newsletter or a  
24 bimonthly newsletter telling them the status of what is

1 happening so that they don't feel like they are uninformed  
2 of what is going on.

3 MS. ALLEN: Anyone else?

4 [REDACTED]: My name is [REDACTED] Just to comment  
5 about groundwater quality and the current EPA testing  
6 methods. There are two areas of study that cast doubt on  
7 current EPA methods as far as accuracy for testing  
8 groundwater. One is the work that has been done in New York  
9 state that says particularly in areas where there are  
10 chloric contents that you can't get accurate organic  
11 readings unless you fully characterize the major lines  
12 before you do that work.

13 There's also some very interesting studies just  
14 reported this year, suggesting that filtration of samples  
15 of groundwater is the wrong way to go. The worst was done  
16 in Los Alamos. It has been reported recently in Science  
17 News and other journals where they say, if you have any  
18 organic fractions, they're liable to form colloids. Those  
19 are so small, that the usual theory of trapping sediment in  
20 that, chemical-bearing sediment, just does not apply because  
21 the fractures are just so small that they carry both  
22 organics and even metal lines through the ground wall.

23 They have found that Los Alamos is radioactive,  
24 They found it with conventional testing, but they could not



1 find it off site. This particular study, using different  
2 methods without filtration on groundwater samples found  
3 radioactives and fumes from over a mile away. Now, I think  
4 that the Agency ought to investigate this very carefully in  
5 doing monitoring of this site.

6 MS. ALLEN: Thank you, sir. Anyone else?

7 [REDACTED]: Okay. My name is [REDACTED], and  
8 I'm a resident up there. I will say right now, I am dead  
9 set against this incineration. What's there, you got to  
10 keep there. I don't believe the incinerator is going to be  
11 99.9 percent effective, especially if you get some of the  
12 things that are not working, like the heat, okay, and the  
13 disturbance of that is as big a problem as any.

14 Also, in all of this planning, I didn't see  
15 anything about local monitoring of health, either now or  
16 in the future. And some people do have complaints about the  
17 water, that being one, now where you got to worry about the  
18 air. So as far as residents, the residents and the locals  
19 are concerned, I think you ought to be concerned as much as  
20 we are about health conditions right around here. And I  
21 haven't heard anything in this plan or in your plan about  
22 that. You haven't come to my door and said, "Hey, I'm  
23 going to watch your health." And that does bug me a little  
24 bit." So I think you ought to take a step there. That's

1 something that hasn't even been mentioned.

2 MS: ALLEN: Thank you. Anyone else?

3 [REDACTED]: I have another question. D [REDACTED]

4 C [REDACTED] Summit National butts right up against  
5 Jones' Landfill, and Jones' Landfill is every bit as bad as  
6 Summit National is. Where are you going to draw the line?  
7 It's like cleaning half of a barn and taking half of the  
8 manure out of the barn. I know it's not your job or  
9 anything, but you guys really do know that Jones' Landfill  
10 is bad. It has the same chemicals, it's actually been  
11 there longer, and it has leachate. So, I'm just wondering,  
12 I know that that's not Superfund site, but it really should  
13 have been. Call it a statement, a question, whatever you  
14 want, you know, whatever you want, but it's a very -- it's  
15 something that needs to be addressed. You can't ignore it.  
16 We only clean one site up here, and we have got the Jones  
17 Landfill right next to it, and they accepted the same type  
18 of things that went into Summit National.

19 And another thing, monorex is in Summit National.  
20 And I read in the paper about a site in Salem, Ohio, where  
21 there was mirex in it, it migrated at least 40-some miles  
22 least down a creek, went into a farmer's fields. The cattle  
23 cattle ate the pasture, and there was mirex in the milk, the  
24 cow's milk. This is something to think about.

1 I know about the C56 and the mirex and stuff that  
2 was at Summit National. I just wonder if that can't be  
3 removed. Can it be incinerated? Will it filter through the  
4 ground if it's already saturated in there, those drums,  
5 those buried drums that have been leaking since God knows  
6 when they've been there, since about 1975? Anyone got an  
7 answer?

8 [REDACTED]: My name is [REDACTED]. I'm [REDACTED]  
9 [REDACTED] The problem I have with this whole thing is, we've  
10 got a mine behind our farm. We're a quarter mile east of  
11 this. That mine goes west. I know everybody, they say that  
12 mine is not recorded, but there's a couple guys here, I know  
13 back here in the corner, Bill knows about it. He's been  
14 around here longer than I have. But there's also a mine  
15 that comes north out of that cut that BFI runs into, down at  
16 the bottom of the strip level.

17 If they cut this ditch with this perforated pipe,  
18 whether you use big plastic or whatever, I don't know what  
19 you're going to use, you're going to be down at the same  
20 level as a lot of these mines. I mean this is a fact. I  
21 know these mines are there because a hole fell into the east  
22 side of our barn, it went down about 25 feet right where we  
23 have a driveway. So I know the mines are there.

24 Now, the problem I have with this, we know that

1 that land was stripped from right there, especially where  
2 that pit was at. That deep pit was full of all that stuff.  
3 What was that 50 by 30, or something like that? Now, the  
4 bottom that is down quite a ways. Are you going to  
5 excavate all that? Is that going to be excavated, because  
6 that's got to be set free? That lays in there for years.  
7 He was hoping that it would leak out and he wouldn't have  
8 to get rid of all that much. We know that to be a fact.  
9 Tow feet is not going to eliminate that. That's something  
10 that is going to have to be done with all that ground  
11 underneath that. But the problem, what we're concerned  
12 about, the facts that that land was all stripped from that  
13 area clear south to the borderline of Jones Landfill. I  
14 know because when I was a kid I hauled junk back in there, I  
15 saw chemical tankers dumping stuff. I had no idea. I know  
16 it was really pungent odors, terrible stuff. To me, in all  
17 reality, this 11-acre Summit National site, as far as I'm  
18 concerned, is almost a nothing.

19 I feel that we have, that whole area has been used  
20 illegally by people for years. And I see that whole area  
21 probably is just about as bad as what you people are  
22 going to spend the \$34 million to try to clean up. And that  
23 is, Jones Landfill has been turned upside down, the whole  
24 thing, the whole perimeter. I have been down them cuts. I

1 know. And those cuts were deep. . . .  
2 If you're going to dig down 70 feet, you will be  
3 deeper than the cut. But I'm just saying this is nothing  
4 but just a minute part of that area that you're going to  
5 touch. And I'll tell you, in all reality, the way I feel  
6 about it, it's almost a wasted \$34 million bucks. I say we  
7 that we've got far worse than that to the south of us.

8 Now, that's being closed, covered up, capped.  
9 They're walking away from it, eventually just walking from  
10 Jones Landfill. This is the way I feel, and anybody's been  
11 around here any period of time knows what I just said,  
12 they're all facts. I can prove every one of them.

13 MS. ALLEN: Thank you. Anyone else?

14 [REDACTED]. I don't like your  
15 conceptual method of setting up your program when you say  
16 that we may do this and we might have to do that, and we  
17 have this great big surprise coming some place down the road.  
18 I like my programs cut and dried; we will do this and we are  
19 going to do that.

20 MS. ALLEN: All right. Anyone else?

21 [REDACTED]: I got -- I have several questions  
22 really. I'm [REDACTED], the township trustee here. What  
23 are your intentions for that house just east of that dump?

24 MR. MARKOWITZ: We're doing public comments now.

1 We did questions and answers before. These are comments to  
2 be taken for the record that are statements and comments  
3 being made. If you want to --

4 [REDACTED]: That's a comment.

5 MR. MARKOWITZ: We did answer this question before.  
6 If you have specific detailed questions, we can sit and chat  
7 about them after the comment session.

8 [REDACTED] The only thing is, I don't think you  
9 know what you're doing, any of you. I don't think you're  
10 really qualified to do any of this type of work. That's my  
11 opinion.

12 MS. ALLEN: If you would like to stay after the  
13 comment portion to ask those questions and have those  
14 questions addressed, we would be very happy to talk with you  
15 about it. Does anyone else have any comments?

16 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. I just wanted to  
17 know, a little bit further to ask this question here. What  
18 happens when you make this cut, if the landfill next door,  
19 BFI, all the barrels have been down there for 44 years, that  
20 have been decayed, if the flow suddenly comes into your  
21 cut that you're trenching and it's really hazardous  
22 materials, how are you going to stop it? What are you going  
23 to do with it? And suddenly it might become very dangerous  
24 and you might have to evacuate most of the communities

1 because there is a possibility if you're down below where  
2 they were dumped about 40, 50 feet, and you go down 70 feet,  
3 and the flow is usually from the west to east. Just a  
4 comment.

5 [REDACTED]: I would like to comment. [REDACTED]  
6 [REDACTED] again. The sad thing of this whole thing, we're  
7 spending \$34 million on a Band-Aid. It would have been  
8 better if we would have given George Ott about \$5 million  
9 and told him to go down to the Bahamas and buy a condo. He  
10 would have made more money, and we wouldn't have lost  
11 anything.

12 Even the sadder part of it is, rather than spend  
13 all of this time in remediation, I think we ought to be a  
14 little more energetic in prevention. And while we're  
15 sitting here arguing about how we're going to clean up this  
16 mess, we're still creating more messes. And there's one  
17 right across the road that's being created, you know,  
18 4,000 ton a day, and nobody is doing anything about it.

19 I realize this is not your problem, but it's  
20 somebody's problem, and that after you get through with this  
21 one, you can just go down the road and start cleaning up  
22 another one that's being created today. Until we get  
23 ambitious about saying we're not going to let this stuff go  
24 on anymore, we're going to be in this process, thousands and

1 thousands and millions and millions of dollars from now on.  
2 And I think it's ridiculous. It was ridiculous to start  
3 with and it's getting to be ridiculous because we know what  
4 the problem is now and we're not doing nothing about it.

5 [REDACTED]: I'm [REDACTED] again. I appreciate  
6 you folks being here tonight. I hope that five or ten years  
7 from tonight we're not here for the same topic. I think I  
8 conveyed that to everyone. The place needs cleaned up. So  
9 study, study, study. Let's do something and let's clean it  
10 up. Thank you.

11 MS. ALLEN: Anyone else?

12 [REDACTED]. In the  
13 future, do you know when you plan on having another meeting  
14 like this?

15 MS. ALLEN: I'll talk to you after the meeting.  
16 Anyone else? If not, we'll close it now. And I encourage  
17 you, if you didn't make verbal comments tonight and you want  
18 to make written comments and send them to me, my address is  
19 on the back of the fact sheet, and you have until August 17  
20 to get them to me.

21 I would like to thank you for coming. Thank you.

22 \* \* \*

23

24



## APPENDIX B

### COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AT SUMMIT NATIONAL SUPERFUND SITE

Community Relations activities conducted at the Summit National Superfund site to date have included:

1. U.S. EPA conducted community interviews and prepared the Community Relations Plan in September, 1984.
2. U.S. EPA established the Information Repository in September, 1984.
3. U.S. EPA prepared and distributed a fact sheet updating the community on the Remedial Investigation in July, 1985.
4. U.S. EPA prepared and distributed a fact sheet updating the community on the Remedial Investigation in October, 1986.
5. U.S. EPA prepared and distributed a fact sheet updating the community on the completion of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, February, 1988.
6. U.S. EPA conducted community interviews for the revised Community Relations Plan in February, 1989.
7. U.S. EPA prepared the revised Community Relations Plan in March, 1990.
8. U.S. EPA prepared and distributed a fact sheet updating the community on the significant differences between the 1988 Record of Decision and the Consent Decree in July, 1990.
9. U.S. EPA held a public meeting regarding the significant differences between the 1988 Record of Decision and the Consent Decree in August 1990.
10. U.S. EPA sent letters to participants who attended the public meeting held in August 1990, thanking them for their participation in the public comment period. The letter encouraged the community to continue to communicate any concerns to the EPA on Summit National.

No. 1  
/88

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

FRAME PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
1	81/11/24	Phone Conversation re: Signed settlements for Summit surface sweep-ups	Carlisle-USEPA	Kulwa-USEPA	Communication Record
7	00/00/00	State-EPA Contract for Investigation and Feasibility at Summit	OIEPA and USEPA		Contracts
3	79/03/07	Attachment 2 - Site Plan submitted by Summit Nat'l (per McPhee)	Summit National	OHIO EPA	Correspondence
2	81/04/17	Letter to Beverly Kush from Ken Harsh, enclosing attachments for Summit Nat'l (per McPhee)	Ken Harsh	Beverly Kush	Correspondence
15	81/07/24	Memo From B.Constantelos to Michael Cook, trans- mitting the final infor- mation package on Summit (per McPhee)	B.Constantelos	M.Cook	Correspondence
12	81/07/29	Memo from B.Constantelos to M.Cook, transmitting the final information package (Summit Project Summary & Model Worksheets) (per McPhee)	B.Constantelos	M.Cook	Correspondence
3	85/07/00	Remedial Investigation Update - Fact Sheet	USEPA Community Relations		Fact Sheet
4	86/10/00	Remedial Investigation Update - Fact Sheet	USEPA Community Relations		Fact Sheet
1	00/00/00	Legal Correspondence - Handwritten Notes (per McPhee)			Handwritten Notes
1	00/00/00	Decision Memorandum	Constantelos-USEPA Waste Mgt Div	Hedeman-Office Emer Resp	Memorandum

No. 2  
7/88

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

E/FRAME PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
13	76/12/07	Completed Compliance Monitoring Report	Winkhofer-USEPA Mich./Ohio Dist.	Director, EPA Enforcement	Memorandum
7	78/05/04	Memo on Potential Imminent Hazard with photographs	Lehman-USEPA Haz Waste Mgt Division	DuPrey-USEPA Air & Haz	Memorandum
4	79/04/06	Reconnaissance Survey	Boyle-USEPA Haz Waste Mgt Section	DuPrey-USEPA Air & Hazard	Memorandum
2	84/08/13	Memo on Trip Report for RI/FS Meeting.	McCue-USEPA Community Relations		Memorandum
7	86/12/23	RI Derived Liquid Waste Disposal Activities	CH2M Hill	Grace Pinzon	Memorandum
10	87/01/15	Request for Emergency Action at Summit.	Pinzon-USEPA Remedial Project Mgr.	Bowden-USEPA	Memorandum
6	87/03/27	Immediate Removal Request Action Memorandum	Kroetsch-USEPA On-Scene Coordinator	Adamkus-USEPA Reg Admin	Memorandum
34	00/00/00	Various Newspaper Articles			Newspaper Articles
75	76/11/10	Sampling/Data, index to photos, findings on inspection of property (per McPhee)			Other
8	79/11/30	Photographs of the site.			Photographs
2	78/06/12	Findings and Orders in the Matter of Summit re: liquid waste storage Appendix A (per McPhee)	Ned E. Williams		Pleadings/Orders
2	78/06/12	Director's Final Findings and Orders	Ohio EPA		Pleadings/Orders
15	87/03/30	Unilateral Administrative Order issued by USEPA.	USEPA - RA		Pleadings/Orders
1	00/00/00	Announcement of Public Meeting in Deerfield,	McCue-USEPA Community Relations		Press Release

No. 3  
17/88

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

FILE/FRAME PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
		Ohio on 8/1/84.			
12	00/00/00	Fact Sheet			Reports/Studies
7	00/00/00	II Scope of The Problem (per McPhee)	International Hydronics Corp.		Reports/Studies
6	76/11/00	Compliance Monitoring Field Report (per McPhee)	Summit National	USEPA	Reports/Studies
24	77/06/20	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan	McComas-Murray R. McComas AIPS		Reports/Studies
16	80/01/16	Final Report Project No. 300-02 (per McPhee)	O.H. Materials Co.	OHIO EPA	Reports/Studies
4	80/02/13	Preliminary Assessment	Clark-USEPA		Reports/Studies
6	80/03/13	Preliminary Assessment	McPhee-USEPA		Reports/Studies
15	80/03/27	Site Inspection Report	Brossman-USEPA		Reports/Studies
18	81/10/23	NITRE Model Scoring	Ecology and Environment, Inc.		Reports/Studies
83	83/08/15	Remedial Action Master Plan, Summit	CH2M Hill		Reports/Studies
14	84/09/00	Revised Community Relations Plan			Reports/Studies
119	85/11/05	Final Phase II Detailed Work Plan	CH2M Hill	USEPA	Reports/Studies
62	86/09/00	Emergency Action Plan	Martman & Springer-Weston Sper TAT	USEPA	Reports/Studies
321	86/10/24	Quality Assurance Project Plan Phase II Site Investigation	CH2M Hill		Reports/Studies
354	88/02/10	Final Remedial Investigation Report Volume I	CH2M Hill		Reports/Studies

e No. 4  
07/88

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

LINE/FRAME	PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
467		88/02/10	Final Remedial Investigation Report Volume II (Note: Lab Analytical QNQC Data is kept in the main file in Region V. Summaries are presented in Volume II of the Remedial Investigation. The lab sheets are available upon request)	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies
		88/02/12	Feasibility Study	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies
21		82/07/26	HRS Scoring Package - Summit National OH	USEPA - Region V		Reports/Studies
18		86/12/03	Residential Well Samples Laboratory Analysis and Results	Ohio EPA	Residents of Deerfield, OH	Sampling/Data
23		87/03/17	Residential Well Samples Laboratory Analysis and Results	OEPA, USEPA	Residents of Deerfield, OH	Sampling/Data
15		87/03/20	Alternative Array	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies
13		87/05/14	State ARARs	OEPA	B. Constantelos	Memorandum
4		87/06/10	Updated State ARARs	OEPA	Grace Pinzon	Correspondence
2		87/07/20	Federal ARARs - Water Division	Water Division	B. Constantelos	Memorandum
7		87/04/30	Federal ARARs - Air and Radiation	Air and Radiation	Emergency&Remedial Resp.	Correspondence
51		87/06/05	Federal ARARs - Waste (RCRA)	Waste (RCRA)	Grace Pinzon	Correspondence
1		87/06/03	Federal ARARs - GLNPO	GLNPO		Memorandum
68		84/07/27	Final Work Plan	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

CHE/FRAHE PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
17	88/02/12	Proposed Plan	USEPA	Public	Reports/Studies
	89/08/30	Consent Decree	USEPA		Order
	89/08/30	Deminimus Settlement	USEPA		Order
	89/08/30	Statement of Work	USEPA/PRPs		Reports/Studies
	90/07/15	Proposed Plan	USEPA		Report
	90/09/26	Letter OEPA to Anthony Rutter on ROD Amendment	Daniel Markowitz	Anthony Rutter	Correspondence
	90/10/05	Responsiveness Summary	USEPA		Report
		ROD Amendment	USEPA		Decision/ Document

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

LINE/FRAME	PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
467		88/02/10	Final Remedial Investigation Report Volume II (Note: Lab Analytical QNOC Data is kept in the main file in Region V. Summaries are presented in Volume II of the Remedial Investigation. The lab sheets are available upon request)	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies
		88/02/12	Feasibility Study	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies
21		82/07/26	HRS Scoring Package - Summit National OH	USEPA - Region V		Reports/Studies
18		86/12/03	Residential Well Samples Laboratory Analysis and Results	Ohio EPA	Residents of Deerfield, OH	Sampling/Data
23		87/03/17	Residential Well Samples Laboratory Analysis and Results	OEPA, USEPA	Residents of Deerfield, OH	Sampling/Data
15		87/03/20	Alternative Array	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies
13		87/05/14	State ARARs	OEPA	B. Constantelos	Memorandum
4		87/06/10	Updated State ARARs	OEPA	Grace Pinzon	Correspondence
2		87/07/20	Federal ARARs - Water Division	Water Division	B. Constantelos	Memorandum
7		87/04/30	Federal ARARs - Air and Radiation	Air and Radiation	Emergency/Remedial Resp.	Correspondence
51		87/06/05	Federal ARARs - Waste (RCRA)	Waste (RCRA)	Grace Pinzon	Correspondence
1		87/06/03	Federal ARARs - GLNPO	GLNPO		Memorandum
68		84/07/27	Final Work Plan	CHEM Hill		Reports/Studies

ge No. 5  
/07/88

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX  
Summit National  
Deerfield, Ohio

CHE/FRAHE PAGES	DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DOCUMENT TYPE
17	88/02/12	Proposed Plan	USEPA	Public	Reports/Studies
	89/08/30	Consent Decree	USEPA		Order
	89/08/30	Deminimus Settlement	USEPA		Order
	89/08/30	Statement of Work	USEPA/PRPs		Reports/Studies
	90/07/15	Proposed Plan	USEPA		Report
	90/09/26	Letter OEPA to Anthony Rutter on ROD Amendment	Daniel Markowitz	Anthony Rutter	Correspondence
	90/10/05	Responsiveness Summary	USEPA		Report
		ROD Amendment	USEPA		Decision/ Document